

Wisconsin Personnel Partners

Opening Doors to HR Solutions



EXAMINATION BOOKLET

DETECTIVE INVESTIGATOR

[Place this title in the corresponding spaces on the General Purpose Record (Answer Sheet)]

Test Identification Number

0767 040 203

[Place this number in the TEST IDENTIFICATION space on the General Purpose Record (Answer Sheet)]



Examinees may use the entire center (up to 4 hours) to complete and hand in their test materials. The test has been designed so that most people will complete it in approximately 2 hours.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

IMPORTANT: MAKE NO MARKS ON THIS BOOK.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS:

If you are authorized special accommodations due to a disability, bring your needs to the proctor's attention.

HOW TO WITHDRAW:

If you wish to withdraw from the examination before completing the test, write the words, "I WITHDRAW" across the top of your answer sheet, sign your name, and put today's date on the answer sheet. Once you've begun this test, you will not be allowed to retake it for six months.

EXAM RULES:

No books, calculators or reference material of any kind may be used during the examination unless instructed by the proctors or indicated on this cover. No talking, smoking, eating or drinking are permitted. Do not leave the room without handing in your exam, identification sheet, answer sheets and scratch paper to the proctor.

WHEN FINISHED:

The exam booklet, all answer sheets, identification sheets, and any other materials furnished to you must be turned in to the proctor at the end of the examination.

PENALTIES:

This booklet is the property of Wisconsin Personnel Partners, Office of State Employment Relations, and it, along with all materials furnished to you, must be returned to the proctor. No examination question, in part or in whole, may be copied from the booklet. Violation of any of the above will result in disqualification and/or legal action pursuant to s. 230.43 (1), Stats.

EXAM RESULTS:

All applicant scores will be sent to the jurisdiction to which you applied. Wisconsin Personnel Partners does not release scores to individual examinees. You must wait six (6) months, four (4) days (184 days) before taking this test again. If, during that period, you apply for another public position that uses the same exam, then your score will be reused.



Unless the proctor has indicated otherwise, please wait for the proctor to instruct you to turn the page and read the specific directions found on the next page.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF GENERAL PURPOSE RECORD (ANSWER SHEET)

IMPORTANT: Read these instructions thoroughly before taking this examination.

1. Read each question and its lettered answers. Choose the ONE best answer or phrase that correctly answers the question and blacken the corresponding circle ON THE ANSWER SHEET.
2. The following sample question is provided to help you understand the answering procedure.

TEST BOOKLET	ANSWER SHEET												
1. Madison is the capital of: a. Illinois b. Michigan c. Minnesota d. Wisconsin	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1.</td><td><input type="radio"/> a</td><td><input type="radio"/> b</td><td><input type="radio"/> c</td><td><input checked="" type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/> e</td></tr></tbody></table>		1	2	3	4	5	1.	<input type="radio"/> a	<input type="radio"/> b	<input type="radio"/> c	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> e
	1	2	3	4	5								
1.	<input type="radio"/> a	<input type="radio"/> b	<input type="radio"/> c	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> e								

Since "d" is the correct choice, the circle containing "d" is blackened.

3. Be sure that the question number on the answer sheet matches the question number in the booklet.
4. This examination will be machine scored. In order to do this, the questions must be answered with an ordinary No. 2 pencil. If you did not bring a No. 2 pencil with you, ask the proctor for one.
5. **IMPORTANT:** Make your marks HEAVY, BLACK, and completely fill in the circle. ERASE COMPLETELY any answers you wish to change. There should not be any stray marks on your answer sheet.
6. **NOTE:** The questions in this examination are numbered in order, beginning with the number 1. If any questions are missing from your booklet, be sure to tell the proctor. This booklet should contain 102 questions on 19 pages.
7. **REMEMBER:** SELECT ONLY ONE ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION.
8. When instructed to begin, you are to complete your examination within the time limit specified on the cover of this exam booklet. You may turn in your examination materials as soon as you have completed the examination. Raise your hand if you have a question during the course of the examination; a proctor is available to help you.

1. When interrogating a suspect, which one of the following is most important?
 - a. convince the subject that he/she has unwittingly provided the information desired
 - b. have alternative lines of questioning in mind in case the subject fails to react as you had planned
 - c. have chairs and lighting arranged exactly as you want them
 - d. magnify the subject's fears
2. The language used by the interrogator should be:
 - a. adapted to the type of person being interrogated and the situation being discussed
 - b. completely natural to him
 - c. couched in terms intended to keep "pressure" on the subject
 - d. designed to intimidate the subject with the intelligence and education of the interrogator
3. It is sometimes advocated that the opening conversation by an investigator in interrogating a subject should, if time permits, consist of irrelevant questions and remarks. Of the following, the main purpose of this technique is to:
 - a. enable the investigator to observe the subject's normal manner of giving the information
 - b. establish the investigator in the subject's mind as non-threatening
 - c. give the investigator time to plan and organize the pattern of interrogation
 - d. give the subject a psychological "jolt" when the investigator turns the question to more serious matters
4. In dealing with a timid or hesitant person who imparts information slowly or with reluctance, an investigator should:
 - a. allow the person to take their time and deal with them kindly
 - b. ask short questions in rapid order so the person being interviewed will not have time to ponder, thus enabling the person to forget her timidity or reluctance
 - c. maintain an impersonal attitude, showing no concern as to whether the facts are given or not, so the person will realize there is really nothing to be alarmed about
 - d. reassure the person being interviewed by pointing out that the majority of persons have found there is no reason to be reluctant or timid in interviews
5. If an investigator needs to find out some facts about a given situation, and a youth who knows the facts hesitates to answer questions, the best plan for the officer to follow is to:
 - a. drop the conversation at once and find some other source for the information
 - b. promise a reward if the youth gives information
 - c. talk informally with the youth and find a way in which the youth can give the information that is needed
 - d. threaten punishment if the youth continues to withhold evidence
6. During an investigation, which one of the following interrogative situations offers the best indication that a person is not telling the truth? The person being questioned:
 - a. claims not to remember doing certain things
 - b. denies doing something that other people claim the person did
 - c. displays nervousness when asked questions about certain matters
 - d. gives conflicting replies to the same questions

7. In interviewing, a good method of securing dependable, valid information, and reducing the possibility of misunderstanding, is to:
 - a. discourage any discussion of irrelevant or nonfactual information
 - b. explain to the person being interviewed the information desired and the reason it is needed
 - c. follow a standard interview format, and ask questions in the same order for each person being interviewed
 - d. have the person being interviewed fill out a detailed questionnaire prior to the interview
8. If an investigator wishes to induce a person being investigated to talk frankly and freely, he/she must:
 - a. ask leading questions so that the person being investigated knows what is expected of them
 - b. avoid showing any signs of disapproval or dislike
 - c. correct statements as they are given, indicating that all statements must be direct and truthful
 - d. inquire in detail regarding points that seem most difficult for the other person to discuss
9. A good way to calm a witness who has become emotionally upset while you are talking to them is to:
 - a. ask the witness to calm down
 - b. ask the witness to reveal the causes of their distress
 - c. talk about other things for a short time
 - d. tell the witness you will return when he/she can talk without getting upset
10. When questioning suspects and witnesses, the questioning usually should:
 - a. be directed first at the suspects and then at the principal witnesses
 - b. take place as soon after the accident or violation as is possible
 - c. take place in one large room with the suspects and witnesses together thus lessening tendencies to lie
 - d. take place after the accident or violation, thus giving the witnesses time to digest and arrange in an orderly manner that which they saw and heard
11. When an officer wants to encourage a youth to talk over a situation, the best way to gain the youth's confidence is to start the conversation by:
 - a. being firmly businesslike and getting to the point quickly
 - b. helping the youth feel the officer's interest in his problems
 - c. sharing a joke with the youth
 - d. telling the youth why the conference is necessary
12. The best place to interview an alleged perpetrator in a sexual abuse case is:
 - a. a neutral site
 - b. a social worker's office
 - c. the investigator's office
 - d. the perpetrator's home
13. The order of interviewing or interrogating suspects and witnesses should be _____ first.
 - a. children
 - b. most trustworthy witnesses
 - c. suspects
 - d. witnesses between the ages of 12 and 25

14. In the interview process, the most meaningful information obtained by the interviewer is likely to result from the suspects:
 - a. carefully thought out statements
 - b. first, unrehearsed statements
 - c. response to subtle questioning
 - d. statements made after thorough discussion of the question
15. Gaps in the information given by a suspect in an interview are often informative because they indicate:
 - a. an avoidance in areas that may be of special significance to the person
 - b. areas in which the person has no interest
 - c. areas of emotional significance
 - d. whether the person is guilty or innocent
16. The questioning of witnesses during an investigation usually should:
 - a. allow the witness to express personal opinion freely during the interview
 - b. be designed to impress the witness with the importance of her testimony
 - c. be casual and laid back so as to make the witness feel more comfortable with the investigator
 - d. be directed toward obtaining the facts, and varied according to the individual being questioned
17. In questioning individuals, an investigator will usually be successful if the investigator:
 - a. follows a standard pattern for all investigations
 - b. follows the lead of the individual being questioned
 - c. makes each investigation as personal as circumstances allow
 - d. varies approaches and techniques according to the investigation
18. If an investigator wishes to obtain accurate information, the investigator should be particularly careful to:
 - a. define any words used that the investigator believes will not be understood
 - b. encourage the person being interviewed to ask questions
 - c. phrase questions so they are easily understood
 - d. specify that all information will be checked
19. In taking a statement from an accusing or complaining citizen, you should always remember that:
 - a. all the facts as presented may not be correct
 - b. an excited complainant usually can remember more than what he would under normal circumstances
 - c. excited people have difficulty giving information factually
 - d. such statements, when given freely, are seldom prejudiced or biased
20. The first essential element to the admissibility of all evidence is:
 - a. it must be relevant
 - b. it must be attested to by at least one witness
 - c. it must be an admission against interest
 - d. it must be self-sufficient

21. An example of primary evidence is:
- a photostatic copy of a document
 - a statement given by a witness of the act
 - an original document
 - none of the above
22. Which one of the following is not true of physical evidence? It:
- is important in court as tangible proof
 - is less reliable than eye-witness testimony
 - is of use in corroborating testimony
 - provides a means of counteracting fake alibis
23. Circumstantial evidence is:
- a direct approach to proving the facts in a case
 - an indirect approach to proving the facts in the case
 - generally most unreliable
 - generally not admissible in criminal cases
24. The actual physical object that is relevant to the case is called _____ evidence.
- circumstantial
 - demonstrative
 - hearsay
 - direct
25. Hearsay evidence in criminal cases is:
- admissible, if it is a hearsay statement made by the defendant
 - admissible, if it is a statement made to the witness by an eyewitness
 - admissible in certain cases, such as dying declarations
 - always inadmissible
26. The evidence of most importance at the scene of a hit and run accident with a pedestrian fatality, usually is:
- blood, hair, pieces of flesh, etc.
 - broken parts of vehicles
 - paint exchange
 - non-human debris
27. Marking evidence is important:
- because no conviction in court can be obtained without it
 - to assist the officer in its identification at a later date
 - to document for the property officer
 - to preserve the chain of evidence

28. When attempting to obtain evidence of violations of the law, an investigator should:
- depend largely upon the investigator's own examination of documents or other material evidence
 - develop friendly social relationships with the violator in order to get her to talk freely
 - hint that the investigator has 'connections' that might be helpful to the law violator in order to get the violator to talk freely
 - use whatever means necessary to induce a suspected person to violate the law against her will in order to have concrete evidence of violation
29. When tools are found at the scene of a burglary, the investigating officer should preserve any possible fingerprints, but he should not:
- bring them to the property room
 - fit the tools to the tool marks
 - mark the tools for identification
 - wrap the cutting edge in a separate bag
30. Which one of the following areas of a motor vehicle is generally the least likely to yield useful fingerprints?
- rear view mirror
 - steering wheel
 - window ledges
 - windows
31. Evidence that is small enough to be easily overlooked by an investigator because of its size and is easily exchanged through contact or air currents is known as _____ evidence.
- airborne
 - latent
 - particle
 - trace
32. A homicide victim's hands at a crime scene should be:
- enclosed in a plastic bag
 - enclosed in a cloth bag
 - enclosed in a paper bag
 - left as they are so that the crime scene can be preserved
33. To properly preserve evidence of a bullet at a homicide that is embedded in plaster or wood, you should:
- cut out a portion of the material in which the bullet is imbedded
 - have the lead investigator seal the premises
 - photograph the hole and then dig it out
 - remove the bullet as gently as possible, mark it and send it to the laboratory

34. Of the following, which is the best method for preserving bloodstains on wet blood soaked clothing for DNA purposes?
- air-dry and package in an airtight container to prevent contamination
 - air-dry and package in paper to allow for airflow
 - air-dry, package in paper, and freeze
 - package in paper and freeze immediately
35. The recommended procedure for transporting a handgun that is to be processed for fingerprints is to:
- place the firearm in a plastic bag and bind the bag securely with tape
 - suspend the firearm by use of a pencil or dowel inserted in the barrel
 - suspend the firearm in a sturdy container by a wire or dowel through the trigger guard and behind the trigger
 - wrap the firearm in a clean cloth and tie the bag securely with cord
36. Bloodstain evidence can usually assist the investigator in determining:
- body position at time of death
 - time and manner of death
 - the manner of death
 - the angle, height, and directionality of spatter origin
37. Which one of the following areas is the chief reason why a law enforcement officer should attach a label to a weapon found at the scene of a crime and believed to have been used in the commission of a crime? In order that the:
- accused cannot deny that he had the firearm
 - officer can later identify the weapon
 - weapon may be examined for fingerprints
 - weapon may be restored to the accused person if the person is acquitted
38. The failure to safeguard an object of evidence from exposure to the elements such as rain, snow, cold or heat may result in:
- a law suit against the department by the owner of the object of evidence
 - deterioration of the evidence
 - deterioration of the monetary value of the object of evidence
 - the court ruling the evidence as inadmissible
39. Responding to a call sent from an apartment building, the investigator finds a man, dead, stretched out on the floor near a table. A bottle of colorless liquid is found on the table. In collecting evidence to be sent to the State Crime Lab, the bottle should:
- be labeled with the contents
 - be labeled with the location at which it was found
 - be labeled with the location at which it was found and the circumstances under which found
 - not be considered as possible evidence until the cause of death is determined

40. From which of the following biological materials has DNA NOT been successfully isolated and analyzed?
- a. bones
 - b. perspiration
 - c. seminal stains
 - d. tissues
41. Extradition is the process of:
- a. establishing a tradition for transferring criminals
 - b. transferring persons accused of a crime to authorities having jurisdiction over the offense
 - c. transporting a female from one state to another for immoral purposes
 - e. transporting a stolen car from one state to another
42. When a search warrant is served, how long afterward must it be returned?
- a. 72 hours
 - b. 48 hours
 - c. 24 hours
 - d. no time limit
43. The fact and circumstances such as to warrant a reasonable person in believing that an offense has been committed or that evidence will be discovered, used in petitioning for a search warrant, are commonly called:
- a. prima facie
 - b. corpus delicti
 - c. probable cause
 - d. reasonable suspicion
44. Police reports that are made in connection with a criminal case are available to the defense by means of a:
- a. discovery demand
 - b. notarized bill of attainment
 - c. subpoena
 - d. sworn affidavit
45. The term "modus operandi" is defined as the:
- a. operational elements present that define the act as a crime
 - b. method of operation employed by a criminal that also helps identify him
 - c. operational fact that a crime has been committed
 - d. type of operational crime committed and the areas in which crime has a tendency to occur
46. In "Miranda v. Arizona", the United States Supreme Court determined that Miranda rights:
- a. do not allow the suspect assertion of Miranda rights by conduct instead of words
 - b. do not cover statements freely volunteered by the suspect, after their rights are waived
 - c. include statements freely volunteered by the suspect, after their rights are waived
 - d. require that a waiver by the suspect be in writing

47. The Supreme Courts decision in the Escobedo Case is important to the investigator because:
- it establishes the rule that the interrogation of a suspect before arrest is unconstitutional
 - it ruled that an interrogation conducted in a police station in the presence of several police officers violated the Fifth Amendment
 - it ruled that a suspect is entitled to counsel during an interrogation
 - none of the above
48. When an investigating officer takes a juvenile into custody, he should be familiar with which Chapter of Wisconsin State Statutes?
- 48
 - 66
 - 161
 - 939
49. Which one of the following statements regarding an arrest made by an investigator is true?
- a warrant is needed for every arrest
 - a warrant is needed for every search and seizure of personal property
 - an arrest can be made without a warrant if the violation is committed in the investigator's presence
 - even if an arrest is made on a violation occurring in an investigator's presence, a search warrant is needed to seize any of the violator's personal property
50. A suspect has no legal right to refuse to submit to:
- a polygraph examination, lineup, fingerprinting, and/or photographing
 - being fingerprinted and photographed as a part of booking procedures
 - being made to speak words at a lineup (voice evidence), fingerprinting and photographing during booking procedures and/or wearing certain clothing at a lineup
 - giving courtroom testimony
51. Just prior to her arrest for murder, Green attempts suicide with a drug overdose. Police obtain Green's fingerprints while she is in a coma. The prints are later matched with those found on the murder weapon. At Green's trial, the fingerprints probably would be ruled as:
- illegally obtained evidence
 - indirect evidence
 - legally obtained evidence
 - negative evidence
52. In Wisconsin, polygraph examinations are:
- admissible evidence in almost every situation
 - admissible if given by a state approved examiner
 - admissible only if suspect agrees in writing before being examined
 - not admissible in criminal cases

53. An affidavit is a:
- a. statement of a witness
 - b. served subpoena
 - c. document that is sworn to before a notary public
 - d. statement of a witness taken by a police officer
54. The willful making of false statements, under oath, in a court of law is called:
- a. contempt of court
 - b. perjury
 - c. slander
 - d. obstruction
55. Of the following, which is necessary to constitute a crime:
- a. injury to some specific person
 - b. malice aforethought
 - c. negligence
 - d. intent and ability
56. A formal legal document issued by a competent judge or magistrate authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure or a search is a:
- a. subpoena
 - b. warrant
 - c. summons
 - d. citation

When used in connection with law enforcement, an arrest involves four distinct elements:

- ◆ a purpose or intention to effect an arrest
- ◆ under actual or assumed authority
- ◆ accomplished by an actual or constructive seizure or restraint of the person to be arrested by the arresting person
- ◆ with the understanding by the arrested person that he is being arrested

All four elements must be present or no arrest is consummated.

- A. INTENT: The restraint of another, whether actual or constructive, must be for the purpose of taking the person before a court or other official body, or agency in connection with the administration of the law. This necessarily implies detention and restraint. If there is no purpose or intention to deprive the other of his liberty, and his detention is a mere incident to the proper exercise of some other authority or privilege, it is not an arrest. The taking, seizing, or detention of the other must be done by acts evidencing a purpose to take him into custody, i.e., to subject him to the actual control and will of the person making the arrest.
- B. AUTHORITY: (REAL or ASSUMED) – The requirement that the person making the arrest must be acting under some real or assumed authority for taking the person into custody of the law is to make sure the taking is not a mere abduction, without pretense of legality. Where one impersonates an officer and, by virtue of that authority, assumes to take a person into custody of the law, it is an arrest, provided, of course, the other requisite elements are present.
- C. SEIZURE or detention: An arrest is not consummated until there has been a taking of possession of the person, but the requisite control may be assumed without force, in any manner by which the subject of arrest is brought within the power or control of the person making the arrest. Nor is manual touching necessary, where the subject of the arrest submits thereto or is otherwise actually subjected to restraint. If there is no restraint of the person's liberty, there is no arrest, since the term "arrest" implies that a person is thereby restrained of his liberty. It is intended to serve, and does serve, the purpose of bringing the arrested person within the immediate custody and control of the law. Thus where there has been no seizure of the person, directly or constructively, and the person is free to go his way, he cannot be said to have been taken into custody.
1. ACTUAL SEIZURE: Actual physical control of the person arrested may be had by the officer in a variety of ways. No doubt the most common and unequivocal method is by manual seizure-grasping by hands.
 2. CONSTRUCTIVE SEIZURE: "Constructive Seizure" of the person in connection with arrest may be accomplished by (1) touching the person of the accused or (2) by his submission to the authority of the arresting officer.
- D. UNDERSTANDING: There must be understanding by the arrested person that he is being arrested, e.g., that he is within the power and custody of the person making the arrest.

Based on the above information, answer questions 57 through 61.

57. At a city council meeting, a heckler disrupts the meeting with loud and abusive language. An officer grabs the heckler and forcibly ejects him from the meeting. Which of the four elements of arrest were missing?
- a. A and C
 - b. A and D
 - c. B and C
 - d. C and D
 - e. B and D

58. John Green is a drug pusher who feels the police are aware of his illegal activities. He knows that he was almost arrested recently for narcotics possession and feels that his arrest for drug pushing is close at hand. John is preparing to leave town and was on his way to the bus station when an officer appears and touches John saying "Mr. Green, I would like you to accompany me to the police station. We have a few questions we would like to ask you." Which of the following is most correct?
- all elements of an arrest were present
 - A and C were missing
 - A and D were missing
 - B and C were missing
 - C and D were missing
59. An officer goes to Bill Turner's house with a warrant to arrest him. He finds Turner in the backyard raking leaves. The officer approaches Turner while stating "Mr. Turner, you are under arrest." Turner backs away from the officer while making threatening motions with the rake. Turner backs away until he is out of sight and out of reach of the officer. Which one of the following is most correct?
- all elements of an arrest were present
 - A and C were missing
 - A and D were missing
 - B and D were missing
 - C and D were missing
60. Jim is walking down a street smoking a marijuana cigarette. This action is a misdemeanor and subject to a penalty of 30 days in jail. A patrol car pulls up to Jim and the officer says "Get in the car sir, you are under arrest." Jim gets in the car. Which of the following is most correct?
- all elements of an arrest were present
 - A and C were missing
 - A and D were missing
 - B and D were missing
 - C and D were missing
61. There are four elements to every arrest. One of these is the element of seizure. With respect to this seizure element, which one of the following is most nearly correct?
- the seizure must be accompanied by the officer physically taking hold of the one being arrested
 - the seizure can only be accomplished by some act on the part of the one being arrested which indicates his submission to the control of the arresting officer
 - the seizure can only be accomplished by the officer's vigorous and immediate assertion of his authority over the one to be arrested
 - seizure is accomplished if it can be shown that the officer had control of the one to be arrested, even momentarily

62. It is often said that law enforcement officers have some degree of discretion in their decisions to take enforcement actions. According to LaFare in Arrest: The Decision to Take a Suspect into Custody.

“The exercise of discretion in interpreting the legislative mandate is necessary because no legislature has succeeded in formulating a substantive criminal code which clearly encompasses all conduct intended to be made criminal and which clearly excludes all other conduct.”

This most nearly means:

- a. the exercise of discretion is necessary because lawmakers have interpreted their mandate to encompass all conduct with a substantive criminal code and to exclude all conduct not covered by this code
 - b. the exercise of discretion is necessary because lawmakers have found it extremely difficult to accurately describe all criminal acts
 - c. the exercise of discretion is necessary because the substantive criminal code clearly encompasses the legislative mandate
 - d. the exercise of discretion is necessary because interpretation of the legislative mandate clearly encompasses the substantive criminal code
63. A suspect's signature on a booking slip can be used as evidence against them only if:
- a. it can pass the minimal tests for admissibility
 - b. the suspect is charged with forgery
 - c. the suspect waived his Miranda rights prior to signing the booking slip
 - d. there is an awareness on the suspect's part that the signature has evidentiary value
64. To be admissible in court, the evidence submitted must be proven:
- a. competent and legally significant
 - b. persuasive, relevant and competent
 - c. relevant, material and competent
 - d. relevant, material and persuasive
65. When investigators are called as witnesses in a hearing, they should, in presenting the evidence:
- a. confine themselves to records that were made at the time of the investigation
 - b. give the list of the record the investigator made at the time and the investigator's impressions of probable intentions of those concerned
 - c. state in detail all that took place, including what the investigator heard other's say at the time
 - d. state what they remembered took place, without reference to their records
66. When investigators or inspectors are testifying in court, the most important thing they should know about the physical evidence being presented is:
- a. its relative importance in the case
 - b. the nature of the crime involved
 - c. when it was found, by whom, and where it was located
 - d. whether it is admissible as physical evidence

67. The presentation of the object itself to which the testimony refers, for personal observation by the court and jury, is known as:
- direct evidence
 - real or demonstrative evidence
 - direct or indirect evidence
 - circumstantial evidence
68. Photographs must be introduced through a witness. That witness:
- may be anyone who can testify that the photographs are an accurate representation of the crime scene
 - must be a photographer who can qualify as an expert
 - must be either the person who took the photographs or someone present at the time they were taken
 - must be the person who took the photographs
69. Which of the following are important reasons why a investigator should arrive at a crime scene as quickly as possible?
- the elements may destroy physical evidence at the crime scene
 - injured parties may be in need of first aid
 - witnesses may leave the crime scene
 - suspects may have time to prepare false statements or alibis
- 2 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
70. When investigating a crime, the least immediate concern of the investigator would be:
- how the crime had been committed
 - location of the crime and the individuals involved
 - nature of the crime
 - what motivated the suspect to commit the crime
71. A corpse is found lying on its right side on a bed. There is a bullet wound through the head, including a clean-cut wound through the forehead and a larger, dirty cross-shaped wound with torn edges through the back of the head. A pistol is grasped loosely in the left hand. The entire body is in rigor mortis. The face and front part of the body are pale. There are large bluish red areas, irregular in shape down the back. There are no signs of a struggle.

In the above paragraph, it appears most certain that:

- death occurred less than 24 hours ago
- death occurred more than 24 hours ago
- the body was moved after a substantial amount of time had elapsed following death
- the body was moved within a few minutes after death occurred

72. If an investigator puts some statements in a report which are based on the investigator's opinion, the investigator should:
- clearly label the statements as opinions
 - indicate that they are opinions only if there is a question of their accuracy
 - indicate them as opinions and include supporting evidence
 - put those statements in quotation marks
73. In investigative work, observation means to be able to:
- detect furtive movements
 - see accurately and completely whatever is being looked at
 - take in the whole situation at a glance
 - trail a suspected criminal
74. In order to become a skilled investigator, it is most essential to:
- be able to effectively obtain and critically evaluate information
 - develop a uniform method to be followed in all investigations
 - have a good memory and be a good judge of character
 - have a great deal of investigative experience
75. Investigators usually have to deal with every class of society, and find themselves in many kinds of situations. They usually have to act alone, without the advice of other people, and without reference to books or rules or other authority for guidance. For these reasons, it is most important for them to:
- assume an attitude of authority in order to insure cooperation
 - be able and willing to use their own judgment at all times
 - carefully plan the investigations in advance
 - thoroughly know all rules and regulations
76. One error an investigator must guard against when conducting an investigation is:
- accepting information as fact when it may be only an opinion
 - discussing matters not particularly pertinent to the investigation
 - talking to a group of two or more people at the same time
 - the practice of making his own investigations instead of relying upon the statements of witnesses
77. The most common error made while conducting a crime scene investigation is the:
- failure to collect an item of evidence because it was not recognized as potentially useful
 - improper recording of the scene
 - inadvertent destruction of evidence by the investigating officer
 - lack of continuous control of the crime scene
78. Which one of the following statements is least accurate regarding diagramming the scene of a crime?
- having a sketch ready before interrogating witnesses may be very important
 - if a photograph is used, the sketch is unnecessary
 - measurements should be taken personally by the investigator
 - the direction of the compass must be determined and drawn on the sketch

79. Arson is a crime for which it is difficult to secure evidence, mainly because the:
- crime cannot be reconstructed
 - evidence can be readily removed
 - evidence is usually consumed
 - investigator rarely knows what to expect
80. The victim of a rape attack is found unconscious in a alley. Nearby, a piece of tissue with bloodstains is found. A person whose nose is bleeding slightly is apprehended in the vicinity. Which one of the following inferences can most accurately be made from blood typing technique?
- the blood on the tissue is not the blood of the victim
 - the blood on the tissue probably is the blood of the apprehended person
 - the person whose blood is on the tissue is not the same race as the victim
 - none of the above
81. A corpse was found, neck slashed from ear to ear, a hunting knife collapsed in the right hand. Which one of the following would be the best indication that the case appearing to be suicide may actually have been murder?
- an empty wallet lying on the ground
 - blood stains on both shirt cuffs
 - several small cuts on the neck
 - two fresh cuts on the palm of the right hand
82. Kim Johnson and Tracy Smith are defendants on a felony charge. Tracy Smith admits she was an accomplice in the crime. In gathering evidence, one should know that:
- besides the testimony of Tracy Smith, other testimony sufficient to bring a conviction by itself must be introduced
 - Tracy Smith's testimony is sufficient to convict Kim Johnson
 - Tracy Smith's testimony must be corroborated by other evidence to convict Kim Johnson
 - Tracy Smith's testimony probably is inadmissible
83. As a general rule, which one of the following suspects would most likely raise your suspicions and cause you to investigate further? One who:
- claimed complete lack of knowledge of the crime
 - found it difficult to speak clearly and to the point
 - had a ready answer to every question
 - showed signs of nervousness
84. When a witness contacts an investigator to report a crime, the first action to be taken, with respect to the witness, usually is to:
- investigate the character and reputation of the witness
 - make sure the witness is not lying
 - make sure the witness will be available when needed
 - obtain a clear and detailed account of the crime

85. Frequently, the investigator needs to obtain information from outside sources. In obtaining this information, the investigator should:
- a. interview people who know the offender in an effort to obtain as many illuminating facts as possible
 - b. obtain as many illuminating facts as possible without arousing discrimination against the offender
 - c. pretend to be some agent other than an investigator in order to protect the offender and gather as many illuminating facts as possible
 - d. select only those to be interviewed who saw the offender immediately prior to the offense
86. A difficult but indispensable procedure in recording information about an interview is to:
- a. distinguish carefully and report separately objective and subjective statements
 - b. reduce all facts to writing following the first phase of the interview
 - c. report only objective data
 - d. use non-technical terminology
87. Of the following, the least important reason for photographing the scene of a crime is that photography:
- a. describes details better than words
 - b. is a permanent record
 - c. proves statements
 - d. records things you may fail to notice
88. Hearsay evidence can be most useful to an investigator as:
- a. a basis for securing real evidence
 - b. a basis upon which to file a complaint
 - c. circumstantial evidence only
 - d. evidence at a hearing or subsequent trial
89. Investigators Schultz and Meyers were executing a search warrant which authorized them to search for cocaine and other drug paraphernalia. While conducting the search, Officer Schultz observed a small personal computer on a desk. Officer Schultz noted that there was a sticker on the computer indicating that it was the property of the University of Wisconsin. Officer Schultz was aware that there had been a theft of a number of such computers from the University during the past several months.

What would be the best course of action for Officer Schultz to follow in this situation?

- a. establish if the item is stolen, if so, seize; no warrant is necessary
 - b. when the officers are finished with their search, they should leave and attempt to obtain another search warrant for the computer
 - c. take the computer and then obtain a new search warrant when there is time
 - d. Officer Schultz should leave Officer Meyers on the premises while Officer Schultz attempts to obtain another warrant covering the computer
90. When searching private property, for any reason, a law enforcement officer should ordinarily have a witness present in order to:
- a. be sure no evidence is overlooked
 - b. have assistance at hand in case trouble develops
 - c. protect the officer from charges of unlawful conduct
 - d. prove that the officer found nothing of importance

91. Undercover Investigator Sanchez, while attempting to purchase an ounce of cocaine from Mr. Jones, is offered \$3,000 by Jones to kill Jones's partner. Investigator Sanchez should:
- a. arrest Jones for conspiracy
 - b. arrest Jones for soliciting
 - c. ignore the offer and buy the cocaine
 - d. obtain corroborating evidence in order to arrest Jones for soliciting

ACTIONS: FOR QUESTION 92 AND 93

- A. After finding footprints leading up to a wall of a warehouse, but no prints leading away, an officer called for a dog and a key for the warehouse. A burglar who had scaled the wall and entered through a ventilator shaft was found inside.
 - B. At the scene of a man with a gun call, the officer found a gun which he handled carefully to preserve any fingerprints.
 - C. Early one morning an officer noted a young man standing near a used car lot. When the officer asked him what he was doing, he said he was waiting for his dad to pick him up. The officer left and the next morning several car parts were reported missing from the used car lot.
 - D. The officer was given a knife found laying in a yard. It appeared to have blood on it. The officer put the knife in the glove compartment. The knife was in the glove compartment for several weeks.
 - E. At the scene of a burglary where many TV sets were taken, the officer was told by a neighbor that he had observed a truck at the scene earlier in the evening. The officer did not think it was important to get the neighbor's name and did not follow-up the information.
92. Which of the officer's actions concerning crime investigation is the BEST?
93. Which of the officer's actions is the WORST?

ACTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 94 AND 95

- A. An officer helped two other officers write a report of a felony arrest. It contained all necessary information and was accepted by the county attorney.
 - B. On a report form for a residential burglary, the officer filled in all of the spaces properly. The body of the report was brief and she left out some minor details.
 - C. An officer answered a call to a house burglary. She investigated, and filed a report. The next day, she was requested by the Detective Division to return to the scene and redo her report.
 - D. The officer's report of a robbery where a suspect was apprehended contained a standard account of the crime. She included details of the weather and lighting conditions at the scene and a field sketch of the crime scene.
94. Which of the officer's actions concerning report writing is the BEST?
95. Which of the officer's actions is the WORST?

ACTIONS: FOR QUESTIONS 96 AND 97

- A. An officer observed a person jump from a bridge into the Mississippi River. He jumped into the river and pulled the person to safety.
 - B. An off-duty police officer and his wife pulled in a gas station just after it had been held up. The officer told his wife to call the police, and then gave chase on foot, apprehending one suspect.
 - C. The officer was tipped off to a burglary. He took care of some personal business first and arrived after the burglary was accomplished.
 - D. After being informed at roll call every day two weeks prior to the date that officers were to change to winter uniforms, an officer came to work in his summer uniform.
96. Which of the officer's actions concerning commitment and conscientiousness is the BEST?
97. Which of the officer's actions is the WORST?

ACTIONS: FOR QUESTIONS 98 AND 99

- A. An officer recently assigned to the desk at the precinct received no instructions on what the job involved. She read the job description and handled all duties.
 - B. An officer occasionally assigned to a certain beat noticed juveniles hanging around a vacated building. The officer passed this information on to the officers who were permanently assigned to the area.
 - C. An off-duty officer who was informed of a potentially dangerous situation, i.e., children digging into the side of a steep bank, reported it after several days.
 - D. The officer was in a café drinking coffee. She had told the dispatcher she was still at an accident.
98. Which of the officer's actions concerning commitment and conscientiousness is the BEST?
99. Which of the officer's actions in the WORST?

100. A victim reported an assault in a dimly lit alley at 9:15 p.m. on April 1. The police collected the following “verified” facts about the movements of four suspects who might be involved with the assault:

1. Suspect S spent the evening with the victim and said goodbye at 9:08 p.m. from a restaurant 6 blocks from the scene of the assault.
2. A telegram was delivered to suspect T at his home at 9:13 p.m. on April 1, 2 miles away from the scene of the assault.
3. Suspect U was observed having a heated argument with the victim in the morning of the 1st.
4. Suspect V was released from jail after serving a sentence for assault, at 5:00 p.m. on April 2.
5. Officer X arrested suspect U for driving under the influence of alcohol at 8:45 p.m. on April 1. Suspect U was taken to the police station for a breathalyzer test.

Based on the above facts, which of the following persons is the most probable suspect?

- a. S
- b. T
- c. U
- d. V

USING THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, ANSWER QUESTIONS 101 AND 102.

One of the people listed below killed another person from the list. The body was found floating in the river on January 31. Using the facts given, deduce the identity of the murderer and the victim.

1. The medical examiner established the cause of death as drowning and the fact that the body was in the water for at least 15 days and not longer than 20 days.
2. Caleb and Andrea went to Jamaica on vacation from January 8 through January 14.
3. Bill won the swimming contest during the Athletic Meet on January 18 after intensive training out of town for 2 weeks.
4. Eunice was bedridden for the whole month of January.
5. Dulce was in town visiting her aunt from Christmas until January 17.
6. Andrea was called to Chicago by a rich uncle right after she arrived from her vacation and she still lives there.
7. Caleb was briefly engaged to Dulce.

101. Based on the facts given, who is the most likely victim?

- a. Andrea
- b. Bill
- c. Caleb
- d. Dulce
- e. Eunice

102. Based on the facts given, who is the most likely murderer?

- a. Andrea
- b. Bill
- c. Caleb
- d. Dulce
- e. Eunice

END OF EXAMINATION



Wisconsin Personnel Partners
Office of State Employment Relations
101 E Wilson Street, 4th Floor
PO Box 7855
Madison, WI 53707-7855
(608) 266-1088
Fax: (608) 267-1000
E-Mail: wpp@wisconsin.gov
Website: <http://wpp.wi.gov>